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Electric charge

7-5-00

Sections 16.1 - 16.4

Charge

- there are two kinds of **charge**, **positive** and negative
- like charges repel, unlike charges attract
- **positive charge** comes from having more protons than electrons; negative **charge** comes from having more electrons than protons
- **charge** is quantized, meaning that **charge** comes in integer multiples of the elementary **charge** e
- **charge** is conserved

Probably everyone is familiar with the first three concepts, but what does it mean for **charge** to be quantized? **Charge** comes in multiples of an indivisible unit of **charge**, represented by the letter e . In other words, **charge** comes in multiples of the **charge** on the electron or the proton. These things have the same size **charge**, but the sign is different. A proton has a **charge** of $+e$, while an electron has a **charge** of $-e$.

Electrons and protons are not the only things that carry **charge**. Other particles (positrons, for example) also carry **charge** in multiples of the electronic **charge**. Those are not going to be discussed, for the most part, in this course, however.

Putting "**charge** is quantized" in terms of an equation, we say:

$$q = n e$$

q is the symbol used to represent **charge**, while n is a **positive** or negative integer, and e is the electronic **charge**, 1.60×10^{-19} Coulombs.

The Law of Conservation of Charge

The Law of conservation of **charge** states that the net **charge** of an isolated system remains constant.

If a system starts out with an equal number of **positive** and negative charges, there's nothing we can do

to create an excess of one kind of **charge** in that system unless we bring in **charge** from outside the system (or remove some **charge** from the system). Likewise, if something starts out with a certain net **charge**, say $+100 e$, it will always have $+100 e$ unless it is allowed to interact with something external to it.

Charge can be created and destroyed, but only in **positive-negative** pairs.

Table of elementary particle masses and charges:

particle	mass	charge
electron	$9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$	$-1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ (-e)
proton	$1.672 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	$+1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$ (+e)
neutron	$1.674 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	0

Electrostatics charging

Forces between two electrically-charged objects can be extremely large. Most things are electrically neutral; they have equal amounts of **positive** and **negative charge**. If this wasn't the case, the world we live in would be a much stranger place. We also have a lot of control over how things get charged. This is because we can choose the appropriate material to use in a given situation.

Metals are good conductors of electric **charge**, while plastics, wood, and rubber are not. They're called insulators. **Charge** does not flow nearly as easily through insulators as it does through conductors, which is why wires you plug into a wall socket are covered with a protective rubber coating. **Charge** flows along the wire, but not through the coating to you.

Materials are divided into three categories, depending on how easily they will allow **charge** (i.e., electrons) to flow along them. These are:

- conductors - metals, for example
- semi-conductors - silicon is a good example
- insulators - rubber, wood, plastic for example

Most materials are either conductors or insulators. The difference between them is that in conductors, the outermost electrons in the atoms are so loosely bound to their atoms that they're free to travel around. In insulators, on the other hand, the electrons are much more tightly bound to the atoms, and are not free to flow. Semi-conductors are a very useful intermediate class, not as conductive as metals but considerably more conductive than insulators. By adding certain impurities to semi-conductors in the appropriate concentrations the conductivity can be well-controlled.

There are three ways that objects can be given a net **charge**. These are:

1. Charging by friction - this is useful for charging insulators. If you rub one material with another (say, a plastic ruler with a piece of paper towel), electrons have a tendency to be transferred from one material to the other. For example, rubbing glass with silk or saran wrap generally leaves the glass with a **positive charge**; rubbing PVC rod with fur generally gives the rod a **negative charge**.
2. Charging by contact - useful for charging metals and other conductors. If a charged object touches a conductor, some **charge** will be transferred between the object and the conductor, charging the

conductor with the same sign as the **charge** on the object.

3. Charging by induction - also useful for charging metals and other conductors. Again, a charged object is used, but this time it is only brought close to the conductor, and does not touch it. If the conductor is connected to ground (ground is basically anything neutral that can give up electrons to, or take electrons from, an object), electrons will either flow on to it or away from it. When the ground connection is removed, the conductor will have a **charge** opposite in sign to that of the charged object.

An example of induction using a negatively charged object and an initially-uncharged conductor (for example, a metal ball on a plastic handle).

(1) bring the negatively-charged object close to, but not touching, the conductor. Electrons on the conductor will be repelled from the area nearest the charged object.

(2) connect the conductor to ground. The electrons on the conductor want to get as far away from the negatively-charged object as possible, so some of them flow to ground.

(3) remove the ground connection. This leaves the conductor with a deficit of electrons.

(4) remove the charged object. The conductor is now positively charged.

A practical application involving the transfer of **charge** is in how laser printers and photocopiers work. This is a good web page that gives a nice description of how a photocopier works:

- [University of Delaware](#)

Why is static electricity more apparent in winter?

You notice static electricity much more in winter (with clothes in a dryer, or taking a sweater off, or getting a shock when you touch something after walking on carpet) than in summer because the air is much drier in winter than summer. Dry air is a relatively good electrical insulator, so if something is charged the **charge** tends to stay. In more humid conditions, such as you find on a typical summer day, water molecules, which are polarized, can quickly remove **charge** from a charged object.

Try this at home

See if you can **charge** something at home using friction. I got good results by rubbing a Bic pen with a piece of paper towel. To test the **charge**, you can use a narrow stream of water from a faucet; if the object attracts the stream when it's brought close, you know it's charged. All you need to do is to find something to rub - try anything made out of hard plastic or rubber. You also need to find something to rub the object with - potential candidates are things like paper towel, wool, silk, and ~~saran wrap~~ or other plastic.

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